THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MRS. STANTON AND HER WORK.

They Show That About One Quarter of the Newspapers of the Country Approve Woman Suffrage, Another Quarter Oppose It and a Half Have No

Most of the newspapers in the entire country have contained editorials during the past week on the career and death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. A compilation of these utterances gives a very fair indicaeten of the present status of opinion on the question of woman suffrage. In round numbers, about one-fourth are favorable. one-fourth opposed, and one-half with no decided convictions. In but few cases does there seem to be a strong hostility, but the opposition takes the attitude rather that the women do not want it, nobody has any interest in it and the cause is making no progress. This probably represents correctly the position of the average man, and is in itself a gain over the coarseness and vindictiveness with which Mrs. Stanton and her contemporaries were assailed when they first began their work for the redemp-

tion of woman. THE SUN deserves a prominent place among the papers which gave a full and fair recognition to the approximate success of the principal object to which Mrs. Stanton devoted her life. Many women will cherish its editorial of Oct. 28, which began:

The honorable distinction which came to Elizabeth Cady Stanton in her later years was a vindication of the cause of woman's generations against ridicule and reproach, but, far more to her satisfaction, it was evidence of the practical triumph of that long

After depicting "the obloquy poured upor Mrs. Stanton and her associates when they began their agitation for woman's equality under the law," and "how she and Miss Anthony were hooted at and lampooned, it proceeded to show that "every right they demanded has been granted, though the elective franchise in only a modified degree," and closed with these stirring words:

The battle in which Mrs. Stanton began to engage in her young womanhood she lived to see carried forward to victory. She and the little company of women who bore with her the brunt of the fight had long ceased to be singular before her end came So far as concerned the general emancipation of woman from the restraints and disabilities against which she had fought almos singly for so many years, she became at last the representative of the great mass of in-telligent women, and, accordingly, she found honor heaped on her in her later years Woman has been emancipated and Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the heroine of

It would be impossible to quote at length from the mass of editorial comment but a few examples will show the general tenor, favorable and unfavorable. The universal tributes to Mrs. Stanton as a woman. a wife, a mother, an orator, a deep thinker a clear reasoner, never have been equalled No woman ever has been so honored and the only difference of opinion is in regard to the merit and success of her cause.

The New York World says: "Mrs. Stanton was fortunate indeed in her long life, which permitted her to see the cause she espoused respected even by its opponents and slowly but steadily gaining ground

in most of the civilized nations." The American closes an eloquent tribute by saying: "And so in a ripe, old age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season, Mrs. Stanton passes away; but not without having seen the Promised Land of which she dreamed in the wilderness."

The Times disagrees and ends a column editorial, depicting the marvelous changes the less women largely through the efforts of Mrs. Stanton and her co-workers, with the con-clusion that "the cause of suffrage has not been greatly advanced." This, it thinks, is "chiefly because of the indifference or hostility of women as a class and their almost complete failure to use the right of suffrage where it has been in part open to them. The *Times* fails to remember that women as a class were indifferent or hostile to every privilege they now enjoy while a few were struggling to get it for them And why should one oppose suf-frage for women because they do not use

frage for women because they do not use it extensively where it is only in part open, when they do use it in a larger proportion than men where it is open in full?

The Mail and Express goes still further and declares that 'it was Mrs. Stanton's fate to see the movement for woman suffrage undergo, in the last few years, a considerable decline. The pretty star whose rise she watched with so much enthusiasm appears to be decidedly on the wane to-day." Yes; only four States granted the full franchise to women during the past decade, and two a taxpayers franchise during the last four years. The star is almost set.

The Brooklyn Standard-Union declares that "to-day the result of her work is seen

that "to-day the result of her work is seen all about us" and that "women such as she are a power in the elevation of the race." The Brooklyn Times says with much force;

The Brooklyn Times says with much force:

Whether the great work to which she devoted her life, the admission of women to political equality, shall ever be realized or not, the work she did in compelling recognition of the intellectual equality of woman is one that should enshrine her in the gratitude of womanhood for all time. The work she did would have stamped her as one of the great of her generation, even if she had been a man, and with all of a man's advantages on her side; being a woman, and having had to struggle against all the prejudices that prevalled sixty years ago, she must be granted a place among the greatest.

The Chicago Inter Ocean thinks that

The Chicago Inter Ocean thinks that "most of Mrs. Stanton's demands appealed to the common sense of men, as well as the sympathies of women. Most of them have been granted. But for female suffrage she failed to enlist either judgment or sympathy, and so failed to obtain the one thing dearest to her heart." If the editor would read ancient history or study current events along this line he would current events along this line he would find that the demand for woman suffrage to-day enlists far more judgment and sympathy than any of the demands made

by Mrs. Stanton forty years ago.

The Chicago Chronicle ends a fine tribute by saying that "while Mrs. Stanton dil not succeed in completely converting American womanhood to her conviction that the ballot is a cure for all evils " there have to woman who has succeeded in law is not a woman who has succeeded in law, medicine, journalism, the arts and sciences, higher education, trade and commerce.

higher education, trade and commerce, but feels, or ought to feel, grateful to this American matriarch."

The Chi ago Tribune, which is strongly opposed to the enfranchisement of women, gives Mrs. Stanton supreme credit for the advanced position women, groups to describe the stanton with the commerce of the commerce advanced position women occupy to-day in every respect and for her "unusual ability in dealing with economic problems," but says that she fought "a losing fight so far as unlimited female suffrage is concerned" and continues: "Mrs. Stanton is dead. Miss Anthony is in retirement. Their manties have not fallen on the shoulders, any of those now called leaders. ders of any of those now called leaders. The cause languishes. There are several of the present younger leaders whose ability is quite equal to that displayed by these two distinguished women in the early days of their work, to whom they relinquished their mantles with absolute confidence.

in the Legislature. If men in general had had a chance to vote on them they would all have been defeated. Women did not want them a thousandth part as much as they now want the franchise, if we may judge by the number who express them-selves. The Ledger doubts if women voters would purify politics, and states that "the anti-suffrage associations are uniformly composed of the most intelligent and best-educated women in the land." George W. Childs would turn in his grave if he could read this editorial. He believed in woman suffrage and frequently sent a check to Opinion - Tributes to Her Work.

help defray the expenses of the national onventions.
The Washington Star declares that "the movement with which these two names are so closely identified has not failed, de-spite the fact that in the Eastern States the suffrage is still denied to women." After calling attention to the many gains already made it concludes:

There has been a great change in the public view on this quesion during the past twenty-five view on this quesion during the past wenty-five years. Year after year a delegation of suffragists, headed by Miss Anthony, comes to Washington and addresses the committees of Congress on the subject, in advocacy of the adoption of a Constitutional amendment. There is no denying the fact that the idea has gained strength as a result of the organizations formed under the general leadership of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton. The latter has died without seeing the dream of her life realized, in the opening of the suffrage to women without restriction. Her life-time associate may herself meet with this disappointment. But unless a reaction comes the present signs all point to a gradual growth of the principle from the substantial beginnings which it has achieved in the West, whether Susan B. Anthony lives to deliver the last convincing argument before the members of Congress or not.

The Pittsburg Leader says that "the

The Pittsburg Leader says that "the disciples of Mrs Stanton to-day constitute a body strong enough, if not to force acceptance of its demands, at all events to compel a respectful hearing. The Times says in part: "The women of this country have privileges denied to those of other lands, while they are still so womanly that foreigness sink acceptance wives at foreigners, rich enough to choose wives at home, come to this side of the Atlantic to get their brides. The pinnacle has been reached largely through the pioneer ef-forts of Mrs. Stanton Men should do reverence, because anything which exalts woman raises man to a higher plane."

The St. Louis Post-Despatch considers that "Mrs. Stanton did not labor in vain, as

the present flourishing condition of the 'woman movement' is convincing witness. The Boston *Transcript* says: "The position of woman in this country has been revolu of woman in this country has been revolu-tionized within the last fifty years, and for that result credit is due to no person in larger measure than to Elizabeth Cady Stanton." The Record says: "What a transformation has been wrought and how it has worked to raise the standard of the whole nation as well as its women! The history of the change in education, busi-ness, professions, is knit into that of the ness, professions, is knit into that of the United States, and as Mrs. Stanton led in it.

The Indianapolis News says, in its testi-

monial:

One can not easily at first reckon the great work that Flizabeth Cady Stanton did. From her own abounding vitality and force of character came the impulse that more than a generation ago made her an apostle of a cause that for long years had only ridicule, abuse and rooted opposition as its nortion. She lived to see women attain a position and wield an influence that without her efforts, it may be said as surely in this case as ever it can be said of any individual efforts, they would not have attained.

Carrying on this great work. Mrs. Stanton herself was a living argument to conflute most if not all of the half-baked allegations that were made against her cause.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican be-

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican be gins an editorial of a column and a half as follows:

follows:

Before Mrs. Stanton there had been no effective advocacy of the equality of woman before the law in personal and property rights, no persistent assertion of her equal privilege with man in whatever work or profession she might choose, no emphatic chaim for her equal title to the franchise. Mrs. Stanton has long been accorded the primacy in the great movement which has revolutionized the rosition of woman before the law, and is still advancing to the full recognition and triumph of justice between man and woman—their coordinate participation in all the activities of humanity.

The Valles Zeitung of New York had nearly

The Volks Zeitung of New York had nearly a two-column account of Mrs. Stanton's life and work, and they received extended notice from many other papers published in foreign languages. On the desk where this article is written are 150 editorials from unstinted tribute to Mrs. mother, writer and speaker and to the magnificent work she performed for the women of the United States.

women of the United States.

Just one newspaper of prominence in the whole country carried a hatred of woman suffrage to the extent of denving its chief exponent all credit for the great service she rendered in so many other reforms. The Brooklyn Eagle on Oct. 27, just twenty-four hours after the brave soul had passed from earth, came out with a column editorial attempting to show that the vast legal and civil changes which have taken place are merely the result of have taken place are merely the result of "an upward trend of civilization," for which Mrs. Stanton and her contemporaries de no recognition. Following are a serve no recogn few paragraphs:

few paragraphs:

Mrs Stanton, while antagonizing none of the results for womanhood in law thus achieved, and while advocating a few of them from the standpoint of a suffragist, may be said to have contributed little, if anything, to their final attainment and is believed by many thoughtful folk unintentionally to have retained them, by persistently asking of governments and of public opinion exactly what they would not grant, and by persistently demanding, as if for womanhood, what the general mass of womanhood not only did not desire, but rejected and even resented.

the dower of widows in the estate of their consorts.

The fact was a perpetual quash of Mrs. Stanton's terrific indictment of men for not extending to women that to which the general mass of women in cultivated States were and are absolutely and even bitterly opposed. Her very persistence, however, and the unusual age which she attained encouraged her and her friends in a causistic or declamatory endeavor to identify the gains women did make, at the hands of men, with the endeavors of Mrs. Stanton for what women did not acquire because emphatically women did not want it. This confusion and delusion may be said to be prevalent. It augments the self-complacency of which it is the product.

When the full suffrage shall have been

when the full suffrage shall have been gained for women the Eagle, if it remains under its present management, will attribute it to the generosity of men and the "upward trend," with no credit to those who gave their lives to secure it. This one harsh, discordant note is an echo from that benighted past in which Mrs. Stanton began her work of regeneration. The general anthem of praise and gratitude represents the new century, which will be better, broader, juster and more beautiful, because those women lived and wrought, dared and endured.

IDA HUSTED HARPER. IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Shot a Rattlesnake That Had a Live Qual

in Its Mouth. From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen. A hunting party which went out after quail yesterday returned to the city last night with a unique trophy in the way of a very large rattlesnake. The party was com-posed of Al Drysdale, Dr. William McLaw Dancy and John E. Hartridge. The snake was killed about four miles west of the city. The huntsmen youch for a remarkable story in connection with the killing of the snake. They say that the reptile was found with a

The cause languishes. There are several of the present younger leaders whose ability is quite equal to that displayed by these two distinguished women in the early days of their work, to whom they relinguished their mantles with absolute confidence. Time only can prove to what extent the cause languishes.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger announce that "many of the reforms which Mrs. Stanton advocated, such as laws safeguarding married women's right to their own property, were adopted without the aid of women's votes, and woman suffrage will be when women themselves want it. The children many other rights were secured without the aid of man's votes, except the few and he, indeed, had a very narrow escape, as

POEMS WORTH READING.

Visions of Thanksgiving. Now doth the turkey see in dreams The visions of a day That makes his heart go pit-a-pat And turns his feathers gray.

The smell of celery gives him pain, And though his eyes are wet With tears of coming sorrow, he Tries bravely to forget.

A little cranberry is to him The crimson badge of fate That he must wear when he is called

An oyster makes him shut his eyes To miss the sight of it: And when he sees an axe, Great Scott! He almost has a fit.

He thinks about the people who Will sound his requiem, And wonders how it's going to feel To be inside of them.

Ah, guileless dreamer, you are up Against Thanksgiving Day: You've got to starve yourself to death Or die the other way. WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

Autumn Ping-pong. I'pon the field in armor clad The sturdy heroes meet.

Play ping-pong with their feet

Downtown Downtown is up in restless might As early as the dawning light It starts the day with bang and roar All eager for the Business War. With snap and snarl and angry gasp. As if fleet time might slip its grasp. It pushes here and rushes there, Hustles, bustles everywhere, And tears along in maddest haste, All fretful o'er & second's waste

Some triumph to the Business King. Downtown one treads a deafening mare The endless stream of trucks and drays. The countless cars with clanging bells The rattle of the noisy "L's."
The ambulance with warning dang. The engine wild with shriller clang Make thunder in the crowded street Where hasting press the million feet An I fakirs cry and "newsles" shout. And business spreads a hue about. While up above the buildings high Send echoes back from out the sky

There's triumph in the downtown din But who can read its heart within! From morn till night, to keep life's thread. And in the ranks some patient sons Bear brave the brunt for poorer ones. There's triumph in the downtown noise But there unheard hearts ache for joys, And cheeks all white with silent fears. And lips that sigh, and eyes with tears These, too, must hall the Business King, As well as those who praises sing.

BRONK, Nov. 4. E. D. STRAUSS.

BRONX, Nov. 4. The Up-to-Date Lover.

From the Somerrille Journal Oh, come, my love, and fly with me.
In my brand-new flying machine.
For I love you more than tongue can tell,
And it runs by gasolene.
Together we'll soor through the agure sky.
In absolute faith and trust,
And together we'll fly to some distant clime,
If the blamed thing doesn't bust!

Oh, come, my love, and fly with me.
The machine is all ready now,
I think I can work all the levers and valves.
For the dealer has shown me how.
Together we'll soar, like the loyous lark,
Through the bright blue sky above.
And if we come crashing down to earth,
Why, we'll die together, love!

A Mountain Belle.

From the Denger Post.

No eye-bedazzling jeweis deck
With soarkling rays of light
Her shapely hands, or shapely neck—
They are not even white.
No modiste ever spans her fair
Young figure with the tape
For gaudy gown, nor tells her where
She could improve her shape.
She knows no language but her own,
She does not play nor sing.
Her actions lack the cultured tone
That years of study bring.
But, oh! the snowy bread she bakes,
so feathery and light!
The prize pot from the table rakes—
It's simply out of sight. From the Denger Post.

She is not brilliant in her talk: She is not brilliant in her talk:
The althors cannot quote:
Indeed, her words at time might rock
The cultured language boat
She could not play a winning hand
At game of etiquette.
Might wreck the music of the band
In tony dancing set.
At fashionable party she
Might shock the pampered belles,
And rouse the risibility
Of young man mankey swells.
But that same rustic zirl you'd hold
A treasure in your eyes. A treasure in your eyes, And worth her weight in virgin gold If you could taste her ples!

It you could taste her ples!

She boasts not of her ancestry—
The meaning of that word is Greek or Jersey or Chinee
To this wild mountain bird.
She reads but poorly, writes far worse, Her spelling is non est.
She never yet was known to nurse Ambitions in her breast.
Her mirror is a mountain brook, Her ornaments the flowers, Her boudoif is a rocky nook Amid the sylvan bowers;
But though this angel never trut.
The civilization track,
Her slapjacks would tempt any god.
To stop and est a snack.

Her slaplacks would be to stop and eat a snack.

From the Chicago Daily News.

She possessed a mind discerning.
That was stored and crammed with learning.
And her thoughts, forever burning.
She could suitably express.
All her sentences were rounded.
And her words imposing sounded;
I was really quite assounded
As I listened. I confess.

It was rather an infliction.
All this verbal unrestriction.
But her elegance of diction.
Each precise and polished phrase
and the beautiful selection of the words and their connection and her most correct inflection— They were quite beyond all praise

But I saw her very lately.
And she did not talk ornately:
All that language suite and stately
She no longer kent on tap.
She was saying, "Bessums, diddums!
Where de had old pin got hiddums,"
To the baby in her lap.

Problems. From the Allanta Constitution.

Moses in de bullrush,
Mighty clost de sea:
'Spose de tide hed riz up,
Whar would Moses he?

Joshua in de battle.
Ain't got light ter see:
Spose de aun been sleepy.
Whar would Joshua be?

Jonah in de big storm-Whar would Jonah be Ef de big whale hadn't said "Dis too much for me?" Tarryfyin' problems

Des won't bresh away!

Hope we'll see 'em plainer
W'en come de risin' day!

The Quiet Man in the Corner.

Ine Quiet Man in the Corner.

From the Los Angeles Herald.

I lingered o'er the checker game a night or two ago:
The one who played against me seemed to have no
I had a bunch of lusty kings that strutted all about
And bulled my opponent's men, who dared not
venture out.

Way over in a corner shrunk a timid little man;
He watched my crowned heads marching by with
banner and with song.
And seemed to be discouraged over standing still
so long.

SCIENCE.

TOTEMISM. From the address of Dr. Haddon, presi-

dent of the section of anthropology, British Association for the Advancement of Science, the following paragraph on Totemism is taken, with a few omissions, as representing the latest authoritative summary of doctrine North America, he says, is the home of the term "totem," but though typical totemism does occur there, it is often modified by other customs. In Australia we find true totemism rampant, and it occurs in Africa, where it is also subject to much modification. Among the Baganda there are a number of kins, each of which has its totem. The kin is called after its totem; no member of a kin may kill or eat his totem, though others are fre to do so. No one mentions his totem. No man may marry into his mother's kin I ganda royalty follows the totem of the mother, while the common people follow the paternal totem. Each kin has its own burying places. Totemic practices occur in various parts of Asia, also. To put the mat-ter briefly, totemism consists of the following First-Social organization with totem kins-

men and totem symbols.
Second—Reciprocal responsibilities between
the kin and the totem.
Third—Magical increase or repression of the

Fourth—Social duties of the kinsmen.
Fourth—Social duties of the kinsmen.
Fifth—Myths of explanation.
Totennism is only one of several animal

Fifth—Myths of expanation.

Totemism is only one of several animal cuits.

Primitive human groups could never have been large and the individuals must have been closely related. They would live in a restricted territory and there would often see a plant, an animal or a group of such plants or animals. Shore folk and river folk, for example, would live on different food, and one group of shore folk would live mainly on crabs, another on shell fish, &c. Certain groups of jungle folk would live on sago (in swampy regions), others on bamboo, &c. Every group would be dependent on certain kinds of plants or animals; would have specialities, so to say. The shore folk would exchange their sea shells for the feathers of the jungle people. Certain groups of shore folk would thus be called by others and would call themselves the crab men, the turtle men, the shell men, and certain other groups from the jungle would be the feather men, the sago men, and so on. The association between a group of men and a species of animals or plants was the natural result of local causes. The primitive totemic groups thus ate their associate animals or plants indeed, these were their chief diet. How this primitive custon changed is a matter to be considered in connection with the taboo, for which there is here no space. GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF MARRIAGES IN

The Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Spain a member of the cabinet in a recent formal public address, made a proposal to prohibit marriages between persons who were not pronounced healthy by medical authority. Suggestions of the sort have een made in other countries, but this is the

first occasion on which they have been taken up in Europe by high officials. The Minister proposes first, to increase the minimum age for marriage, which is now 14 years for boys and 12 for girls, and to prohibit consanguineous marriages altogether. Here it may be parenthetically remarked that for centuries the Arabs have married their cousins, not occasionally, but as a regular custom. The name for a wife is "the daughter of my uncle, and so long as one of such daughters is unwedded, it is the duty of the young Arab man to espouse her. The Minister of Justice next declares that, in his judgment, the certificate of a physician should be required before permission to marry is given by the civil authorities, and, further, that the intervention of the physician is not less necessary to the weifare of society than that of the priest (for the religious marriage) or the Mugistrate (for the civil marriage) in fact, the intervention of the physician is the most important of the three. This pronouncement is important in several respects, and it is an extremely interesting fact likewise, coming as it does from a Minister of His Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain.

TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS proposes first, to increase the minimum ag

TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS Prof Welch of the Johns Hopkins University delivered the Huxley memorial lecture in London on the subject of recent studies of immunity with reference to their bearing on pathology. He pointed out that whereas the tetanus and diphtheria bacilli are elaborate toxins which can be separated from the organisms that produce them, such is not the case with other pathogenic bac teria, notably the typhoid bacillus, the toxin of which is believed to be intracellular and intimately associated with the bacterial cells. On this conception the disease symptoms of typhoid fever are assumed to be dienot to the living organisms, but to bacilli which have died and so have set free their poisons. Prof. Welch doubts whether the theory just stated is established and proposes the following hypothesis. The injection of bacterial cells stimulates certain cells of the host to generate one component of the toxin, the intermediary body, which although itself not poisonous, becomes so by bringing about the union between a previously existing toxophorous substance, the complement and the foreign substance which started the reaction. He further suggests that certain substances derived from the host may stimulate the invading organism and cause it to produce intermediary bodies which have the power to link complements to cellular constituents of the host and thereby to poison the latter Just as the cells of the organism react toward the invading bacterium, so, it is suggested, does the bacterium react toward the cells of the host. of which is believed to be intracellular and

The statistics of suicides in France for the

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Years.									01	S	1161	p
81 85				ď							7.330	
86-90.							χ,				226	
91-95.									- 4	9	.237	
06.										4	200	
97										. 1	9,356	
98										5	4.43%	
99										9	0.952	
ю								,		1.8	1,926	

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES. The United States Geological Survey's report on the coal production of the country for 1901 is based on returns representing 97 per cent, of the output and shows that 292,240,758 short tons, valued at \$348,813,831, were mined. This represents an increase were mined. This represents an increase of 8 per cent in quantity and of 13 8-10 per cent in value over the preceding year. The increase of Pennsylvania anthracite is remarkable, being no less than 17½ per cent, which corresponds to an output of 67,471,667 tons in 1801. The average price for the marketed anthracite was \$2 05. The output of bituminous, lightly and cannel coal was \$24,782,091 tons in 1901, an increase of 6 per cent, over 1900, its value was \$239,309,811, an increase of 7 per cent. The output of the United States was 20 per cent, above that of Great Britain, more than 20,000,000 tons greater than that of the British Empire, nearly twice that of Germany, nearly seven times that of Austria-Hungary and more than eight times that of France.

Switzerland is a country of riflemen and many useful inventions were first adopted there. As early as 1851 the rifle of small calibre (10.2 millimetres) was introduced into the Swiss army, and in 1868 the Vetterli repeating rifle. At the present time the way over loa corner shrunk a timid little man:

He watched my crowned heads marching by with banner and with song.

And seemed to be discouraged over standing still so long.

But pretty soon an opening occurred two blocks away.

And not another moment did that little fellow stay. He bounded o'er the board and took three kings in one fell swoop.

Then landed in my king row with a wild, ecstatic whoop.

You've known these quiet fellows that just sat around and thought
And never made a noise while the others raged and fought.

The whole community had come to think of them as dead.

Or else so very near it that their hope of fame had.

High speed the present time the prevention is 7.65 millimetres. The weight is 33 grains. The magazine weight is 33 grains. The magazine weight is 33 grains. The magazine weight is 33 grains. The powder charge is of lead, lacketed with platinum, and weights 6 grains. The powder charge is of lead, lacketed with platinum, and weights 6 grains. The powder charge is of lead, lacketed with platinum, and weights 6 grains. The powder charge is of lead, lacketed with platinum, and weights 6 grains. The magazine weights 53 grains The maga

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Has the Sheriff of this county or the Mayor of this city the power to call out the militia in case of riot? Has the Sheriff of any county or the Mayor of any city in the State such power? D. S. Under the Military Code, the Sheriff of any county or the Mayor of any city, "in case of any breach

the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of this State, or imminent danger thereof, may call for aid upon the commanding officer of the National Guard stationed therein or adjacent thereto.

A is right, strictly speaking.

Somewhere about the year 1850 there was a Chinese junk blown up off Castle Garden. I was a boy at the time and I was on the Battery when it was blown up. I do not know whether it was done by the Government or by the city. Can you give me the date? We find no record of this explosion.

Gen. James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courter and Enguirer, and James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Her. 14. had at least two street encounters. In the New York Her. 14. had at least two street encounters in the New York Her. 14 of Jan 21 (or possibly 22), 1836, Is contained an account written by Mr. Bennett of the attack made on him the previous day by Gen. Webb. He said: "While I was passing along Wall street yes terday afternoon I was assailed by J. Watson webb, who came up benind me and, with an oaken cuusei, cut a gash on me head one inen and a half in length and through the integuments of my swill." The entire account occupied a full column of the Her. 14 and it is said that the saies of the paper that day were 2,000 more than the average. According to the Her. 14 of May 10 in the same year Gen. Webb again assaulted Mr. Bennett on Wall street the previous day.

We have in our possession a regain made of English cloth red in color, with an eagle and thirteen stars upon it. It was worn by a Col. Seth litehooks of Whitestone, N. Y. He entered the service during 1776 and was a Captain. In 1812 he was a Colonel. Can you tell what the regain denotes.

1. If a man has been convicted of a felony and sentenced to State's Prison, is his wife entitled to demand a divorce on that ground? 2. A man has abandoned his wife, and after not having heard from or of him for hye years she believed him dead and contracted a second marriage. Later the first hisband turns up and claims his wife. Is the se ond marriage yold, or dogs it stand good and lawful? It is understood that the woman cannot be punished for bigarny; the question is only whether the second marriage holds good or not, if the first husband claims his wife?

B. M. 105. 1. Not unless he is imprisoned for life. 2. The

second marriage does not hold good; the first hus-

In what one of his letters did Macaulay refer to the American Constitution as "all sail and no an-chor"? I think it was in a letter written during 1857. B. B. V.

The poem "The Closed Gentlan," for which S. Johnson asked last Sunday, was written by Mr A. D. T. Whitney. A. L. Woodward. Miss Mary L. Barnes, who sends us a poem en

titled "The Closed Gentian," says it was written by the Rev. Theron Brown. by the Rev. Theron Brown.

J. M. asis for the author of the lines:
Cold in the grave the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once shall never dis
See Thomas Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope,
Part II.
M. J. WALSH.

 What was the decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax? How did the Julges vote and their names, this on the first occasion wherein they rendered a decision?
 How did the Julges vote, and their names, on the second decision?
 Did Recorder Smyths secure a New York Julgeship after being defeated for Recorder?
 J. D. 1. The first decision dealt with the tax on in

this was held a direct tax, and the Income Tax law was declared unconstitutional so far as it taxed such incomes. The court stood: Fuller, C. J., Gray, Brewer, Brown and Shiras, JJ., against the net. Harlan, White and Field, JJ., dissenting, Jackson, J., absent. 2. On the rehearing, which volved the constitutionality of the entire act, the court stood: Fuller, C. J., Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras, JJ., against the act. Harlan, Brown, Jack-son and White, JJ., for it. 3. Yes, the next year.

Is there a case where the Ring of England se cuted a divorce from his lawfully wedded wife and subsequently married his own daughter? No. The only Kings of England since the Nor man Conquest who got divorces were John and fenry VIII. and neither of these married his

daughter. We hear the young felks now singing a popular song which has for the last line. In the good old summer time, and to the unpractised ear it seems to be a very close adaptation of Bobby Newcombe's popular songs of about twenty years back, known as "Sweet Forget me not." No doubt many of your readers will remember the old song. Incidentally I might ask, have the sterling works of so good a performer, dancer and entertainer been ood a performer, dancer and orgotten? Has he reached the tage or has he passed over?

Can you give the correct version of the following nes?

Does the United States Government Issue a Blue Book, and if so what is it about! E. S. A.

The so-called "blue book" is a list of the civil servants of the United States; it is in two large dark blue leather volumes and appears every two years. The last one was published in 1901. Ordinary "blue books" are Governmental report

If goods are stolen and pawned, is the owner of the goods legslly required to reimburse pawnbroker for amount advanced in order to get them
T. E. No: the pawnbroker takes the goods at his own risk; and for that reason, among other reasons, is allowed to charge high rates of interest.

It appears that the number of 24 spicides in every 100,000 materially decreased in 1900 During the period 1806-1906 the average number of suicides was 1900 the average number of suicides was 2,007 men and 2,007 women, or 37 per 100,000 men and 11 per 100,000 women. If we divide the data according to condition, we find the proportions in 100,000 to be unmarried men and women, 33; married men and women, 25; widowers and widows, 62.

The liberal professions and the public functionaries, that is the more intelligent classes, furnish the greatest number of suicides, 138 per 100,000, while in the class of industrials the number is but 25.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

dividuals, not of the "best families" necessarily but composing the society of New York-the so-ciety that leads the fashion.

What are names ending in "ig"— English, Scotch, Irish or what? I mean names like Gillig, Vendig, Fasig. I have seen such names in the papers, but never met anybody with an "ig" on his name and am wondering what nationality it denotes. What is a good book telling about names? A. H. G. They are of various saces. "Gillig" is a Scotz or English name; "Vendig" and "Fasig" are German Jewish. C. W. Bardsley's "English Surnames" is a good book on its subject; Bowditch's "Suffolk Surnames" is better. There are many German

Can you tell me anything of a treaty or agreement that existed between the United States and England during the Civil war whereby the United States was to obtain as much cotton as possible from the South and sell the same to England, the reason for the alleged agreement being that England, on account of the blockade of the ports! If you know of such an agreement, can you state whether it was the practice for individuals to purchase cotton from the Confederates under this agreement and sell the same to the United States for account of England, the United States Government receiving a percentage of the profits! W.A. R. No such treaty existed. It was because of the lack of American cotion that the great lances in a cotion famine began; it lasted from 1861 to 1865. This lack of our cotion resulted in developing the imports of other cotion to England, largely Indian.

What is the meaning of the word "cumulative" when applied to a 6 per cent preferred stock?

MARKET.

time. It is added to the next dividend paid.

G. C. S. The unique rod of an Eddy kite 6 feet high would be about els feet. It we unlesses he unight about a foot from the unique and. The cross sick should

R. D. McW .- Dates are head, only when there are no real heads on the coins. If a coin shows a head on one side, that side is "head," even if the other side has the date.

on the stage was in December, 1891; he has not ap peared within ten years. A. M. S.-We do not answer questions I

astrology. F. P. B.-The Hell Gate explosions were on Sun day, Sept. 24, 1879, and Saturday, Oct. 10, 1885. Dr. Schaefer .- English is a language

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cassino.—B. R. says: A builds an ace on a five calling it six. B builds this six up to seven. A trails a court card, and then B plays another ace on the seven build, calling it eight. A objects but B bets he can advance his own build, as be holds but ha seven and an eight in his hand.

that no player shall have any advantage over a other unless the other has some compensating rease a build, as B did in the first case when he made 's six a seven, the other player can go back, and could have H's seven build into an eight, if he had held the necessary cards. As it is admitted that A could have made B's seven into an eight. the same privilege must be allowed to B, or it must be shown that B would be taking an advantage of A for which A has no compensation.

R. C. says: In a four-handed game, the score being is to 16 in favor of A and B. Z deals, and on the first round A takes in three points and claims the game. Z maists that the whole pack must be played out and the regular cassino points recknowed in order. This is done under protest, and Y Z make cards and spades, which go out before any thing else. A bets that he won the game on the first round when he called out.

the first round A takes in three points and claims the game. Z insists that the whole pack must be played out and the regular cassino points recall the player and the made a careful study of the player and species, which go out before any thing else. A best that he won the game on the first round when he celled out.

A is wrong. There are several wars of scoring at cassino, but if the game is to be twenty-one points up, the rule is tatan totality is scored until the end of the hand, when each side reckons its points. Failing any distinct arrement to the contrary this rule must bind those who sit down to play twenty one-point cassino, as it is called. A is, therefore, wrong in asserting that he can sover anything before the game begins, that they will count out, that is another matter.

Cribbage.—IR R. W. asks how to count two facks, a quern and a ten, with a lock turned.

Lay the three cards in a triangle, and each side will make a pair, sholes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The two other cards will combine with each fack in turn to make a run of three, in more holes. The 2 for his heels was secret when the fack was cut.

P. H. asks the simplest way to score at cribbage if you have no regulation board at hand.

Take a slip of paper about a foot long and three of four three papers. The provided has a condition of the card that this performance of the provent of the provided has a condition

cannot be rectified.

Euchre .- P. B. says: Z deals and A orders him ut As Z is ordered up he cannot play alone. Only the maker of the trump can play alone, in this case

A. Z simply euchres A, for which he can count two

precinct, in Wetzel county, yesterday. points only. Ordering up is frequently resorted

Is smaking four for a lone hand.

J. G. says: A plays alone. On the last trick it is asserted by the adversaries that he revoked on the first trick, but admitted that it made no difference, as he held the best card of the suit led. The lone player then discovers that his adversaries also revoked, so he says, "that evens matters up," and he scores his four points for the lone hand. B bets this is all wrong. The Sux to decide, as the first prize depends on this score.

When both sides revoke the deal is void and the same depict deals again. same dealer deals again

Hearts.—M. G. says: In a four handed game, s. B. C. D. being the order of the players. A leads dub queen, B plays the 7, and then D. without wait near the C. plays the ace, upon which C. discards a neart. D then insists on mending his play by taking back his ace and substituting a small club, on the ground that his turn had not arrived to play untifier C had played. A bets that whatever rights D may have had are waived through his own error.

The rule is, that either the leader of the trick or the one whose proper turn it was to play, in this

Poker.—C. S. F. asks if the dealer, standing pat, bound to announce the fact if no one asks him. The dealer should always state how many cards draws, fust at every other player must ask fo

W. H. P. says: If an opener is not called, what nu t he show! Openers, and that he has only five cards in his G. L. S. asks if a player may accept a card faced dealing for the draw.

The rule is that he cannot take the card, but nodern usage is that he shall take it, just as he nust take a card faced in dealing before the draw. S. H. savs: A bets B that a straight flush from the five to the ace is better than one from the queen to the eight, because an ace high flush is better than a queen high, and the flush is the more valuable element in the combination, just as implies are the more valuable element in a full hand, so that a four-full on aces is not as good as a five-full on deuces.

The cases are not parallel, because the triple and the pairs have an intrinsic value even when separated, but the flush is of no value without the straight when it is opposed to another straight flush. If A calls his flush acc-high, he has no straight, and if he calls his hand a straight, he

straight, and if he calls his hand a straight, he must degrade the ace to a level below the deuce. What he really has is a straight flush five high, opposed to one queen-shieh.

L. C. M. says; A picks up his hand and the first three cards he sees are sixes. Without looking further he rasies the ante. Three men drop, but one stays. When A comes to draw he finds he has six cards. D demands the pot, as he was the only one that stayed in. The others insist that it should go to the best hand among the four, as they were driven out only by A's raise, and he had no right to bet at all, as his hand was foul.

If D had not stayed the rights of the three others might be allowed, but they overlook the fact that when D stays in and they drop out. D establishes when D stays in and they drop out, D establishes the superiority of his hand to theirs, no matter what A has or what right A had to bet at all

The first and most obvious reason is, that the dealer is not supposed to play any other person's game for him, and as every player at the table has had as good an opportunity as the dealer to hear how many cards were asked for, he should know without asking. The second reason is, that the dealer might give a wrong answer, through forgetfulness or carelessness. The reason alleged by most persons for asking the question is, that they cannot remember so many draws. Neither

less than five cards. The superfluous ones may be

B cannot draw if D and E have seen their cards If they had not taken up any of their cards they might agree to let the dealer put them back on the pack and help B, but if they refused or have taken up any of their cards. It must play his hand as it stands. He should have stopped the dealer the moment he saw him giving a card to D.

W. F. G. says. After giving five cards to each player, the dealer inadvertently gives A a sixth, is this a misdeal. If only one player has received a sixth card it is not a misdeal.

M. C. B. says: A calls, It shows down and Asays, That's good." It insists on seeing A's hand. A hels he need not show it. A is wrong. All hands in the call must be shown. R. H. says A bet five chips. If put in one only. A calls his attention to the live, whereupon it says he thought it was one only and he takes his chip out. A bets the one chin stays in the pot. A is right. All this once in the pot stay there. If B does not pay enough attention to the game to know how much is tet he must pay the penalty. This is the charitable view of the case. If B is trying to call five chips with one, he must be puntshed.

Pinochie, A. J. L. says. In a four handed game, how many can a player meld with the four kings, four queens and diamond jack? Two hundred and eighty points. Every possible combination can be reckoned.

N. B. C. says: A melds forty pinochie. After winning another trick he lays down the second pinochie and wants to score 300 for it. B bets it is only 46 more.

B is wrong. The lesser meld does not bar the

WITHOUT AN ESTHETICS. Perhaps the Oldest Method of Aircost

Painless Surgery.

From the Philadelphia North American. Dr. Steiner, a Dutch physician, recently made a curious study while travelling in Java. He chanced to stop one Sunday at Sourabaya, where the Javanese maintain s large hospital for prisoners. His notice was of such cases as necessitated an anosthetic the native physicians did not resort to a drug, but instead they were manifestly reducing their patients to a condition of stupor by compressing the carotid artery with

The Dutch physician was so much impressed with this primitive method of ren-dering the patient at least partially insensibie to pain that he made a careful study of it. He discovered that this method of an-

Swapped the Ballot-Box for a Dog.

From the Baltimore Sun.
PARKERSRURG, W. Va., Nov. 5 -- Because one of the commissioners of election traded off the ballot-box for a hound dog Monday

William Gallaher was one of the comto for the especial purpose of giving the dealer two points for a cuchre, in preference to risking his making four for a lone hand.

was intrusted to him. He failed to appear yesterday morning, and after a long search he was found wandering about the hills with a dog tied to a string. When asked about the ballot-box he replied that he had traded it for the dog and thought he had made a right good trade.

He was "feeling good" when the box was given to him, but it was thought he would take proper care of it. When it was found that the box could not be had a messenger was sent to New Martinsville for another, but when he returned it was too late to open the poils.

Wonderful Vitality of a Negro Boy.

club queen, B plays the f. and then D. without walting for C. plays the ace, upon which C diseards heart. D then insists on mending his play by taking back his ace and substituting a small club, on the ground that his turn had not arrived to play until after C had played. A bets that whatever rights D may have had are walved through his own error.

The rule is, that either the leader of the trick or the one whose proper turn it was to play, in this case C, may demand, after C has played, that D play his highest or lowest of the suit led, or that he shall not discard a heart, the latter provision being made to cover cases in which the player in fault has none of the suit led. In this case, as it is unimportant to C, it would be to the leader's advantage to insist that D play the highest card he held of the suit led.

Poker.—C. S. F. asks if the dealer, standing pat, is bound to announce the fact if no one asks him.

The dealer should always state how many cards be draws, just at every other player must ask for From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

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